An honest cobiler once I knew, His name was Joel PATCH; His shop was small, and had a door That opened with a latch.

They called this man a whole-soled He worked from morn till night; And the his basis were apt to be, Yet he was never tight.

The smallest job be ne'er refused, But did it with a will; And after be your boots did foot, You'd have to foot the bill.

For politics he had no taste;
They made him sick at hear!
And the no doctor, yet he knet
Full well the hed-ing art.

He had a tender, loving wife, They used to call her Pro; The reason why they called her ap, She had a wooden leg.

He also tried to please his Peg; The mark he liked to toe; Bis work was excellently done. His wife's was done—see, see.

One day he was with filters seized, And searing near his end— At least his wife so thought, and she Did for the doctor send. Two hard to fathon his disease; And yet, two very plain, That all throughout his body ran An awful she ting pain.

His wife tried hard to get him well, And by his side would stand, And seemed resolved to place him soon Upon the menting hand.

The doctor called—'twas all in vain, Said he; he's falling fast; And in about an hour or so, The cobbler breathed his last.

THE Chicago Tribune has a new version of the hatchet story: "Washington's parents were very particular as to little Georgie's playfellows, never allowing any but his little consins or nephews to visit him. One of these playfellows, and in some way connected, was one of the Custis boys. Among other cognomens bestowed upon this youth at his christening was that of Isaac. Well, Isaace and Georgie were playing together in the orchard on the day when the historic cherry tree was disfigured. The paternal Washington came along, and was very much enraged to see his favorite tree cut and hacked in a very bingling manner. So he said to Georgie: 'Come here, you rascal! Who cut this cherry tree of mine!" Georgie gazed for a moment at the riding-whip in the old gentleman's hand, and then replied: 'Father, I can not tell a lie—Ike cut it with my little hatchet!" THE Chicago Tribune has a new version of the

A CERTAIN professor of legerdemain and ventril-uism, about commencing his performance at annibal, Mo., bethought him that this town was far away from the centres of civilization, and that it would be well to precede his exhibition with a few graceful words of explanation and warning, few graceful words of explanation and warning, to promote application and to prevent any possible fright on the part of the ladies. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "you must not be frightened at what you hear, nor imagine that is done by means of sperrits. You'll hear a voice sometimes up atop of the chimbly, and sometimes down in the suller, but don't be skeered; the sounds ain't up thar. I make 'em all myself away deep down (suiting the action to the word) in my innards, and that's the reason they're called gut-tural sounds." This explanation was received with great enthusiasm.

THERE was a small Presbyterian church in Nauyoo, Ill., the ancient seat of Mormonism, and prayer-meetings were held at private houses. In the congregation was a man named Powers. congregation was a man named Powers. Al-igh having so strong a name, be yet had a kness for sleeping during the services. In one weakness for sleeping during the services. In one of the prayer-meetings he was present, and as usual, his "powers" succumbed to the drowsy god. The minister, not noticing the situation, nor thinking of the sleepy man, commenced with due solemnity and earnestness to read the hymn, "My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?" A young man in the congregation thought the hymn wascomposed for the occasion, and "exploded." The gravity of the audience was disturbed, and there was not very good order during the rest of that service.

A Chicago lover went to visit his girl one evening recently; but for some reason, possibly that the fire had materially changed his condition in life, she received and treated him coolly. He remained standing in the parlor a few minutes, but finally made a movement toward the door, remarking that "he guessed he'd go." "Oh!" said she, starting from a beautiful condition of semi-

she, starting from a beautiful condition of semi-unconsciousness, "won't you take a chair!"
"Well, I don't care if I do," was the reply; and he took the chair, thanking her kindly, and car-ried it home. He says it is a good chair, made of walnut, with stuffing and green cover—just what he wanted. But he is down on that girl, and de-clares he wouldn't marry her, not if her fetters es he wouldn't marry her-not if her father

Honace Greeky says that the maternal yearnings of hens may be stified if properly managed. To keep a hen from setting, she must be braced firmly, but the best way is to the her legs together and let her head hang down. It is not necessary in all cases to wring her neck, unless you need the feathers for something. It was the last straw, or the last hair, and not the last feather, that broke the camel's back. Some say that it didn't break the camel's back; that it only made him "hump." Should the hen show signs of decortication, the camel's back; that it only mane and addition the uld the hen show signs of decortication, the at of some feed will revive her, as a hen's appropriate the same had been as a hear and her and her are the same had been as a hear and her are the same is always trustworthy. A great many he

THE Madison Courier prints the following specimen of the letters which in that place pass from one young woman to another: "Lou R.— N.—is awful mind at me. I don't care a bit. He can just stay mad as long as he wants to. If he thinks I care anything for him, he is mighty mistaken. I wish you would try and find out what is the matter with him—I want to know just for curiosity. I think he is real mean, don't you? Has your speckled hen set yet? MOLLIE."

THERE is such a thing as being "too smart."

A Detroit thief went to the door of a house, rang the bell, and asked the servant to call her mistress, as he had particular business with her. The lady came, when the stranger informed her that Mr.—, naming the name on the door plate, had sent him to the house to get \$20 which was due him. But for one thing he might have got the money. The lady's husband had been dead seven years.

THE Michigan liquor-law has had the effect to bring out the following scheme for the sale of the popular beverage: "You put your ten cents on a spot marked whisky; the apparatus revolves, and directly you see a glass of whisky standing before you, and you don't know, of course, who gave it to you, or how it came there."

"What time is it, my dear?" asked a wife of her shand, whom she suspected of being drunk, but so was doing his best to look soher. "Well, my darling, I can't tell, 'canse, you see, there are two hands on my watch, and each points to a different figure, and I don't know which to belive."

The Indianapolis Eccuing Journal makes allusion to a Missouri editor as "a diabolical slayer of teamboat clerks, a hump-backed, bollow-eyed, nammer-headed hog, and a miserable, mangy, bench-legged coyote." For family reading there is nothing like a lively evening newspaper.

A FEW days ago a man carried a challenge to mortal combat to a Jacksonville brewer, who, as soon as he read the message, turned to and whip-ped the hearer in a rough and tumble fight, and said: "Maybe some more of dem wants to make drouble mit ma."

A WYOMING legislator recently advanced the following proposition, in a debate on female suffrage: "No woman ain't got no right to set on a jury, unless she is 2 man, and every lawyer knows it, and I don't believe in it, anyhow."

WHEN a young man of Dubuque asks a young lady to "take his arm." she gazes on him with a vaccinating smile. N. B.—This is as low as we shall ge on these small pox jokes.—Boston Adver-

SAID a youngster, in high glee, displaying his purchases to a bosom fried on the sidewalk: "Two coccannts for ten cents! That will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

THE Smiths had a dinner at Pittsburgh on New Year's Day, The first toust was Pogahontas— Heaven bless her for saving the Smiths to this

A LADY who had repeatedly called her little boy to come in and say his prayers, was shocked by his asking her if "God was in much of a hurry?" Boston papers say that New York wives, when nraged against their spouses, call them enstom ones france.

for the farmer.

REEDLING POTATOES.

We make the following extract from a letter to the New York Tribane, by J. W. Campbell, a well-known horticulturist, of Delaware, Ohio, who has for some years given much attention to this interesting brunch of the business:

"Of the forty original seedlings, I selected thirteen which appeared most distinct and promising, and planted them again in 1870. Upon careful examination in the fall, five of the thirteen were rejected, and eight kinds only were planted the last spring. In quality, all that have been thought worthy of being retained have proven entirely satisfactory—perfectly white-fleshed and fine-grained, cooking dry mealy, with the most delicate potato flavor, not surpassed by the best varieties known here. Two kinds ripened the present season about one week earlier than the Ross; but they were inferior to that variety both in size and productiveness, and I shall not further test them. The one exception has proved so outirely distinct in its character from all the rest as to merit a special description. It is a late variety, the original seedling having been dug in October, 1869, the tops remaining green, and growing nearly up to that time. The yield the first year from the seed was six and a half pounds, giving twenty potatoes of marketable size, the largest of which weighed twelve ounces. They were fully tested by baking and boiling, and found entirely satisfactory in quality.

In the spring of 1870 about three pounds were cut into pieces of one and two eyes, and planted directly in the same garden soil as before, on ground once plowed and slightly top-dressed with leached ashes, and where corn had grown the previous year. The yield was a little over two and three-fourth barrels—at least four times more than the same locality. In its habits of growth this

leached ashes, and where corn had grown the previous year. The yield was a little over two and three-fourth harrels—at least four times more than the Early Rose produced from a like area, and in the same locality. In its habits of growth this potato is in some repects like the Early Rose, the tubers resembling it in shape and color, but more regular in form. They also grow in a compact cluster around the stem in the hifl, rendering digging very easy and rapid. The leaves and stalks, however, are quite distinct, the latter being longer, stouter, and more upright in growth, while the leaves are thicker, but narrower and more pointed. Another important difference I noted in the spring. In the same cellar, when the rose had sproated from one to two feet, and the tubers consequently so softened and wilted as to be unfit for use, the eyes upon this seedling were entirely dormant, and the tuber solid and crisp as when dug. They remained the past spring in perfect condition until the new crop of Early Rose was ready for the table. The same relative superiority in productiveness which this seedling first exhibited over all others it has fully maintained; and it is in this respect wenderful beyond that of any potato I have ever grown. So far as I can judge, these seedlings have maintained their original characteristics as exhibited in the first year of their growth. Those that were small, uneven, irregular, or otherwise objectionable, were equally or more so the second year. Consequently, I would, in future experiments, regard no variety worthy of further trial that did not exhibit marked excellence in its first season from the seed."

Mr. Winn Gunn, of Shelbyville, Ky., sends us the following interesting statement in reference to the destruction of this pest to fruit:

In the spring of 1850 I noticed some of my plums punctured. Having succeeded in catching the striped bug that is so injurious to melon vines—by placing wool on the hills around the young plants—I concluded to try it around my plum trees. I removed the grass about a foot around the tree, and placed fresh wool on the clear ground and wrapped it around the forks of a tree. On looking the next day, I found my trap had caught a "number of the enemy," they having become entangled in the wool. This tree produced a beautiful crop, while the fruit of the others in twenty feet of it "came to naught." In 1861, I treated part of theothers in the same way, with like result. Also in 1862. In 1863 I treated 1861, I treated part of the others in the same way, with fike result. Also in 1862. In 1863 I treated all my trees the same way. A more healthy and abundant crop of plums I never saw. I have eight varieties; I have a free-stone damson that deserves a place in every fruit yard, being hardy and very prolific—a superior fruit for canning or drying—Cin. Gazette.

roots of the trees planted, so that ye may live to a green old age, and be blessed of the good ye have so faithfully accomplished.—Westers Ru-

Soap for Borers.

The Prairie Furmer says that in order to make the application of soap to the trunks of apple trees entirely effectual for the exclusion of the trees entirely effectual for the exclusion of the borer, it is necessary to take very thick soft soap, without diluting heat it to the boiling point, and then paint the trees freely with it near the ground, and thence up some distance among the branches. It strikes into the bark when thus put on hot, so that one application about the first of June protects the trees for the season, killing the young borers or eggs which happened to be at the surface of the bark. We have never tried this mode, but have used the old one of rubbing with cold soft soap, which always proved useful, but never entirely effectual; and it was always necesseary, in order to complete extirpation, to go over the tree once or twice a year with the knife and flexible wire. Our readers will of course understand that the soap has no effect on borers already in the wood.

Planting Forces Trees.

At the late national agricultural convention Mr. Lines, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly advise and entreat the farmers of our whole country, who are favorably located for the purpose, to plant forest trees, not merely for shade and ornament, but by the acre and hundreds of acres, in order to reproduce forests, to take the place of those that are being so rapidly and fearfully demolished in every direction, thereby not only providing for the actual necessities of those who are to come after us, but also to avert calamities that can neither be imagined or described, that must eventually easne whenever our broard land shall be stripped of its forests, and consequently deprived of the numerous beneficent influences they are known to impart.

The question, "What is the best kind of early potatoes for the Chicago Market?" is thus answered by a correspondent of the Prairie Far-

The Early York, all things considered, is the best, it being the earliest sort, combining best quality, large size, perfectly healthy, and does well on various soils. It is a white variety, roundish, with rather deep set eyes, slightly tinged with crimson at the base, boiling dry and mealy until late in the spring. Upon rich soil it will often produce 300 or 400 bushels per acre. Its reputation has now become so well established among "green grocers" in Chicago, that it readily outsells any other early variety.

The next best sort, especially for sandy soils, is the Early Mercer or Neshannock.

Bounty on Planted Trees in lows.

Every acre of forest trees planted, releases taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation, and for each acre of fruit trees planted, tax is exempted on fifty dollars valuation for five years; and the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now maple forests in several Counties, from which sugar is made, where fifteen years since was nothing but wild prairie grass and hazel shrubs.

The West is thoroughly alive to this subject of tree planting. When the groves attain sufficient age to be valuable as timber, they will have paid twice in the protection they have afforded, and also in their value as timber. Those who do not believe in tree planting will then ask—Why did we not think of it in time!—Western Rural.

Bres as Barometres.—Bees are exceedingly succeptible to atmospheric changes; even the pasage of a heavy cloud over the sun will sometimes drive them home; and if an easterly wind prevail, however fine the weather may otherwise be, they have a sort of rheumatic abhorrence of its influencea, and abide at home. The cause would seem to be the deficiency of electricity in the air. National Bee Journal.

PREPARING SEED CORN.—An Illinois correspondent says: "Soak doubtful seed corn in chloride of lime and it will come. If you soak seed corn in tar water in which a little copperas has been dissolved, the gophers and crows will give it a wide berth.

THE people of Pennsylvania grease their beans before planting them, to prevent their rotting in the wet weather.

Our Scrap Book.

THE OLD MUNTER

BT CHARLES PESSO HOPPHAX There was an old hunter camped down by the rill,
Who fabed in this water and shot on that hill;
The forest for him had no danger nor gloom,
Per all that he wanted was pleaty of room!
Says he: "The world's wide, there is room for an a
Room enough in the green-wood, if not in the hall!
Then, room, my hoya, room, by the light of the me
For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room

He wove his own net, and his ahanty was spread
With the skins he had dressed and stretched overhead
Presh branches of hemlock made fragrant the floor
For his head, as he sung, when the daylight was o'er:
"The world's wide enough, there is moss for us all;
Room enough in the green-wood, if not in the hall!
Then, room, my boys, room," stc.

That spring, now half choked by the dust of the road, Under boughs of old maples once limpidly flowed; By the rock whence it bubbles his kettle was hung. Which their sap often filled; while the hunter, he sum "The world's wide enough, there is room for as all; Room enough in the green-wood, if not in the hall! Then, room, my boys, room," etc.

And still aung the hunter, when, one gloomy day,
He saw in the forest what anddened his lay:
A heavy wheeled wagon its black rut had made,
Where fair grew the green-ward in broad forest glade.
"The world's wide enough, there is room for us all;
Room enough in the green-wood, if not in the hall!
Then, room, my boys, room," etc.

He whistled his dog, and says he: "We can't stay; I must shoulder my rifle, up traps, and away!"

Next day, 'mid those maples, the settler's axe rong; While slowly the hunter trudged off, as he sung: "The world's wide enough, there is room for us all; Boom enough in the green-wood, if not in the hall! Then, room, my boys, room, by the light of the moo For why shouldn't every man enjoy his own room!

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

It was in the fall of 18—, that the ship to which I belonged, after a voyage in the northern Atlantic, hove in sight of the Scily Island, and as we were bound for London, shaped our course up the channel, and in a few days were anchored in the downs. Having got short of provisions for some time back, we were obliged to stop and replenish. The next day, however, we were towed up to the river and entered Commercial Dock on the 38—. It was a grand sight to me, for I had never been in London, and the city seemed like the world in comparison with my little village in the west of England. We were paid off on the morrow; and I determined, as soon as I was at liberty, to take a stroll and see some of the sights which I had so often heard. At twelve o'clock next day all hands proceeded to the office in Lender Hall Street, and received, severally, the amount due them. There were just ten pounds coming to me, and I started off to see how I could best make it conductive to my pleasure. I had been strolling around for some time, looking at the tower and other places of note, and finally walked into one of the parks to see what I could of the London fashions. I was leaning against a tree watching a party which attended to a streation when I was auddenly accept. It was in the fall of 18-, that the ship to which see what I could of the London fashious. I was leaning against a tree watching a party which attracted my attention, when I was suddenly accosted by a female, apparently about eighteen or twenty, neatly dressed, and with an expression which, though pleasing, seemed somewhat sad. "What is it you wish, my good lady?" said I. She looked at me a moment, and said:—"You are a sailor, I suppose?"
"Yes."

"How long have you been in London!"
"I arrived yesterday."
"Have you been here before!"

"Well, then, perhaps I can be of some assitance "well, then, perhaps I can be of some assitance to you. Suppose we take a cab and drive over to Vauxhall this evening?"

I hesitated a moment, for I thought to myself, she no doubt thinks I have plenty of money, and wishes to obtain a share. But then again, I thought, it makes no difference; I spend it anyhow; and I consented.

she no doubt thinks I have plenty of money, and wishes to obtain a share. But then again, I thought, it makes no difference; I spend it anyhow; and I consented.

She called a cab, and in a short time we were at Vanxhall. I pulled out my purse to pay the driver, when she anticipated me, and said:

"Never mind, sir, I have plenty. Besides I invited you here; therefore, I bear the expense."

I was astonished, for I had never doubted but that my money was the principal attraction; and I was puzzled to think what could be her object.

After ordering some refreshments, of which she ate and drank very little, but which she insisted upon paying for, we strolled about the garden, listening to the music, until toward evening, when I remarked that it was best to return.

"Yes, it will soon be dark, and we had better go. But you are a stranger in London, and it would be folly for yon to look for a hotel to-night, and besides it would be ungenerous in me to allow you to. I reside in — street, and if you will accept a room in my house, you will be perfectly welcome; and my husband, who is fond of company, will be glad to see you."

While hesitating, she called a cab and half forced me in.

I went up stairs to the room she had pointed.

I went up stairs to the room she had pointed out, opened the door and went in. It was furnished, you might say, richly; the bed stood in the further corner, with blue damask curtains in front. I undressed quickly, as I was somewhat tired with my day's adventures, walked up to the bed and drew aside the curtains, and there lay a man weltering in his blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear!

It would be vain to attempt to describe my feet.

To CURE THE TOOTH-ACHE.—1. Take Mastick, and chew it in your mouth till soft as wax, then stop your teeth with it if hollow, there remaining until it is consumed, and it will certainly cure you.

2. The tooth of a dead man carried about a man, presently suppresses the pain of a tooth.

I wonder if, after this, the fraternity will go the Legislature again for a law against quacks. It would reflect on the honored dead.

SNAIL WAYER FOR WEAK CHUDDEN AND OUR

man westering in his block, while his from ear to ear!

It would be vain to attempt to describe my feelings. I immediately dressed myself, with a prescue of mind I can never account for. I then tried to open the door, which, to my horror, I found was locked. Glancing around the room, my eye fell upon the irons in the fire-place; I snatched up one, and with one stroke broke the lock and opened the door. Running down the stairs, I found the front door fastened too. Having nothing to break the lock with, I darted into the first room I came to, and jumped from the window into an alley on the side of the house, and had merely time to conceal myself when the people around began crying murder, and it was the very woman I came with, followed by several of the police, entered the house, thinking, I suppose, of course, she would find me. I left as soon as the crowd gathered ancund, and passed out unnoticed.

The next morning I was reading the paper, and almost the first thing that artifacted me, was the notice of a bloody murder in — street, with a reward of fifty pounds for the apprehension of the murderer. It went further, and in the description of the supposed person, described me better than I could have done myself, even to the manner in which I wore my beard. The first barber shop received that gratis, and, changing my clothing, which was almost minutely described, I went down to the docks, and a barge being a hand short, I shipped in her for New York, and have never since nor never wish to spend another night in London.

What a noble lesson is to be learned from the

What a noble lesson is to be learned from the following anecdote:

Napoleon, when at the height of his power, happened to be at Amiens, and as he was crossing the public square to leave the city, amidst the acclamations of all the inhabitants, who had run in crowds and almost blocked up his passage, he cast his eyes over the immense multitude, and discovered in one corner of the square, a stone cutter, whose attention had not been one moment drawn from his labor by all the splendor of the spectacle. The singular indifference of this man excited the curiosity of the Emperor; he desired to know something of him, and spurred his horse onward and stopped directly in front of the man.

Is estimated at from for men between twenty-five and sixty.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS.—The following composition will stay on, if well put on, and will preserve the shingles: Mix a bushel of good lime into a smooth white wash in about 40 gallons of water. If there are any lumps, strain them out; then add slowly, and stir thoroughly, 20lbs of Spanish whiting, 17lba. of rock salt, 12lba. of sugar. Keep the mixture well stirred while using. Put it on thin, two or three coats, and it will keep white, and preserve shingles. or any rough boards, but the preserve shingles is estimated at from the section of the man between twenty-five and sixty.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS.—The following composition will stay on, if well put on, and will preserve the shingles: Mix a bushel of good lime into a smooth white wash in about 40 gallons of water. If there are any lumps, strain them out; then add slowly, and stir thoroughly, 20lbs of Spanish whiting, 17lba. of rock salt, 12lba. of sugar. Keep the mixture well stirred while using. Put it on thin, two or three coats, and it will keep white, and preserve shingles.

In the preserve the shingles: Mix a bushel of good lime into a smooth with a should do gallons of water. If there are any lumps, strain them out; then add slowly, and stir thoroughly, 20lbs of Spanish whiting, 17lba. of rock salt, 12lba. of sugar. Spani

The workman raised his eyes and re-

coldier.

"Formerly I was, Sir."

"You made the campaign of Egypt—were you not an under officer?"

"It was even so, Sir."

"And why did you leave the service?"
"Because I had served out my time, and ob-"Because I had served out my time, and obtained my discharge."

"I am sorry for it—you are a fine fellow—I am desirons of doing something for you—speak, what do you wish!"

"Only that your majesty would allow me to hew this stone. My labor procures me all I want—I have no need of any thing."

THE number of stars visible to the naked eye, in the entire circuit of the heavens, has been usually estimated at about 6,000; an ordinary operaglass will exhibit something like ten times that number; a comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000; while there are telescopes in existence with which, there is reason to believe, that not less than 25,000,000 stars are visible.

Love of children is always the indication of a genial nature—a pure, unworn, and unselfish heart. "Never," says Lavater, "make that man your friend, who hates bread, music, or the laugh

The man who gives children habits of truth, industry and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

In 1827, a Chinese editor caused some false in-telligence to be inserted in his paper, and suffered the death penalty in consequence. "ABOUT the color of a horse," is a portion of the description of a new style of hat out West.

MAJORITIES, especially respectable ones, are nine times out of ten in the wrong. T was George Herbert who said a

Aseful and Curious.

AN OLD BOOK_BEAD AND BE CURE The Queen's closet opened Incomparable secrets in Physick, Chirupery, &c., which were presented unto the Queen By the most Experienced Persons of the Times. Many whereof were had in Esteem when she pleased to Descend to Private Recreations. Vivit post funera virtus. London: 1602.

London: 1662.

The above is a rare old volume on Domestic Medicine, published, as will be observed, in London, in the year 1662, being in the days of the good Queen Catharine. In a late number of the Indianapolis Journal we notice a correspondent, himself a physician, dishes up some of the quaint cures of this "Good Samaritane," as it styles itself, which we insert for the benefit of those who may have faith in their curative properties, together with the Doctor's side remarks:

System of Tunnana and Coling of Consemption.

Synur of Tuning for Colbon Const Mprion.

First bake the turnips in a pot with household bread, then press out the liquor between two platters; put a pint of this liquor to a half a pint of Hysop water and as much brown sugar candy as will sweeten it, and boil to the consistency of a syrm.

a syrup.

Who knows but that cod-liver oil may some day look just as odd in the list of medicines? LORD TREASURER'S RECEIPT FOR AGUE.—Take a quantity of Plantain and double distil it, and take six or eight spoonfuls of water with as much Borage water with a little sugar and one nutmeg, and drink it warm in the cold fit. By God's help

To Make Children Term Without Pain.— Take the head of a hare, holled or roasted, with the brains thereof mingled honey and butter, and therewith anoint the child's gums as often as

you please.

AN EXCELLENT OIL TO TAKE AWAY THE HEAT AND SHINING OF THE NOSE.—Take twelve ounces of gourd-seed, crackle them and take out the kernels, pull off the skin, and blanch six ounces of bitter almonds, and make an oil of them, and anoint the place grieved therewith; you must always take as much of the gourd-seed as of the almonds; use it often.

The editors of the Journal would do well to call especial attention to this. It is much needed in some places.

seeds, and steep them in red rose water, and make it up in little bags and bind one of them to each nostril, and it will cause sleep. How delightfully queer Catharine must have slumbered with these "Little bags" at her nose!

FOR ONE WHO HATH NO SPEECH IN SICKNESS. Take the juice of sage, or pimpernel, and put it into the patient's mouth, and by the grace of God it shall make him speak.

How important the last part of the recipe.

DR. ATRIN'S POWDER FOR JAUNDICE.—Take earthen worms and slit them and wash them with white wine; then dry them in an air oven, and powder them, and put to every shilling weight of their powder a great weight of Ivory and as much of hartshorn scraped, and mingle them together; boil in his broth parsly roots and fennel roots and little nutroes.

a little nutmeg.

What a great commodity earthworms must have been in Queen Catharine's day.

AN ELECTUARY FOR THE PASSION OF THE HEART.

—Take damask roses half bloom; cut off their whites and stamp them very fine, and strain out the jnice very strong; moisten it in the stamping with a little Damask rose-water; then put thereto fine powder sugar and boil it gently to a thin syrup. Then take the powders of Amber, Pearl and Rubies, of each half a dram, Ambergreece one scruple, and mingle them with the said syrup, till it be somewhat thick, and take a little thereof on a knive's point morning and evening. Young ladies would do well to take a copy of this. Also copy the one below.

To Make the Face Fair.—Take fresh bean blossoms and distil them in a Limbeck, and with the water wash your face.

An Approved Medicine for the Spleen.—
Drink for three mornings together, pure whey as it comes naturally from the curd, the first morning two pints, the second morning three pints the third morning four pints. The best exercise after it is gentle riding.

All bad tempered folks please notice the above.

All bad tempered folks please notice the above.

To Annoint the Ricketted childe's Limbs, and to recover in a short time, Though the Childe be so lame as to go on Crutches.—Take a peck of garden snails and bruise them, put them into a coarse canvas-bag, and hang it up and set a dish under it to receive the liquor that droppeth from them wherewith to annoint the child in every joynt which you perceive to be weak, before the fire every morning and evening.

To Cure the Tooth-Ache.—1. Take Mastick, and chew it in your month till soft as wax, then

PEOPLE.—Take a bottle of snails and wash them in two or three waters, and then in small beer; bruise them shell and all, then put them into a gallon of red Cow's melk, and rose leaves dried and whites cut off, Rosemary, Sweet Majoram, of each one handful, and so distill them in a cold still and let it drop upon powder of white sugar candy in the receiver; drink of it first and last, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a wine glass full at a time.

Health Items.

A strict buttermilk diet will cure diabetes. A paint of flaxseed oil, chalk and vinegar will ive instant relief to scalds and burns. Keep a bottle of it on band.

An application of benzine, followed by a warm bath for half an hour, will cure the disgusting disease known as the scrables or itch. The volk of an egg rubbed thoroughly into the hair, and then washed out with soft water, clean-ses the scalp and hair remarkably.

One part of hot water to two of vinegar and a nuch salt as will dissolve; one tablespoonfu every hour for an adult, will cure dysentery.

A dose of fifty or sixty drops of tineture of iror every six hours has been known to cure rhenna-tism in some cases where the heart was implicated. The loss of energy and vitality by ill-health, especially in this climate, where there is so much half-sickness, is incalculable—much greater than the actual loss of time by whole sickness, which is estimated at from one to two weeks per year for men between twenty-five and sixty.

SCARLET FEVER REMEDY.—We published, a year ago, or so, a simple remedy for scarlet fever, being no other than the rubbing the patient thoroughly with fat bacon. We have since, at different times, received assurance from parties whom the notice led to make a trial of it, of the entire success of the experiment. Others are just now sending us testimonials of the astonishing and speedy cures lately wrought by it. We mention the matter that others may "go and do likewise."

—Baltimore Sun.

NEURALGIA.—One tea-cup of melted, not boiling lard; mix in it one ounce of the oil of origanum, stir until thick; then add one ounce of strong landanum, stir well together and cork tightly.—Rub the parts affected as often as necessary. Good for rheumatism, also.

Ir a man is merely asleep, let him alone, for the face is natural; if a man has fainted, lay him flat on his back, for his face is deadly pale; if a man is apoplectic, ait him in a chair, because the face is turgid, awollen, livid with its excess of blood.

To Whiten the Hands.—Wine-glassful of eau de cologne, and another of lemon-juice: then scrape two cakes of home-made soap to a powder, and mix well in a mold. When hard it will be an excellent soap for whitening the hands.

To CLEAN A HAIR BRUSH.—Put a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn in a pint of water, and wash the brush in it. It will very quickly make the brush as clean as new; we have tried it. FOR STRENGTHENING THE HAIR.—Half a pound of beef marrow, thoroughly soaked, melted, and strained; tineture of cantharides, one ounce; oil

bergamot, twelve drops. A Good LINDENT.—One of the very best lin-iments that was ever made for man or beast is composed of equal parts of landanum, alcohol, and oil of wormwood.

POP OVERS.—Four cups of flour, four eggs, four cups of milk, piece of butter size of two nutmegs, half a teaspoon of salt, melt the butter. THE only right time to cat fruit is in a

HARDWARE,

STOVES. IRON. NAILS STEEL

Fence Wire and Staples,

Doty's Clothes Washer, Wringers, Tin, Japanned, and Wooden Ware, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS.

Stalk Cutters, Corn Planters, WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS,

FOR SALE BY J. J. MORRIS, At the old Stand of Bailey & Noyea, March 3, 1870.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO., 115 Pine Street, St. Louis, Ma.,

Plain and Ornamental Type, PRINTING PRESSES.

NEWS AND BOOK ${f PAPER}$

PAPER AND CARD CUTTERS.

All sizes, of superior quality. Colored and Manilla Paper, Note, Letter, Cap, Flat Cap, Commer-cial, Packet, and Folio Post Paper, Plain and Ruled.

CARDS and Card Boards.

PRINTING IMES.

News, Book, Black and Colored. WOOD ENGRAVING

REALS AND SEAL PRESSES, for Courts,

HAND STAMPS. Stamps of any patiern fernished at short not

On Time! MISSOURI PACIFIC

RAILROAD!

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH! NO CHANGE OF CARS

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD IS EQUIPPED WITH

Elegant Day Coaches! Pullman's Palace Sleepers! Miller's Safety Platform! Patent Steam Brake! F An Equipment unenqualed by any other

Try It! Try It! A. A. TALMAGE, General Superintendent, St. Le

General Passenger Agent, St. Louis. A BOOK FOR THE MILLION Tarriage And the same Cuide.

E. A. FORD.

other applying in the notorious quarks who advertise tills papers, or using any quark remadies, person I for work so motter a has your dispuss in, or how depic

Look to your Children! PATIONS of the Control of the Contro

Feb. 29, 1872-1y. TANDALIA ROUTE EAST.

The Only Line Running Through Cars FROM ST. LOUIS NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE. FOUR TRAINS DAILY! 7:45 A. M .- Day Express.

With Palace Car through to New York, Chicago, Cia cinnati or Louisville—Daily except Sanday. 3:30 P. M.—Accommodation. For all Way Stations - Daily except Sunday 5:15 P. M .- Fast Line.

With Pullman's Palace Sleeping Car through to New York, Cincinnati or Louisville—Daily except Saturday 6:15 P. M.—Chicago Express. With through Sleeping Car-Daily except Sat-

CALL AND SEE

MY STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FRESH FROM THE EAST

These Goods are all bought for Cash, and for Money I will guarantee Prices Low as the Lowest.

C. W. NOYES

White Cloud, Kanssa, September 28, 1871.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

All Policies Non-Forfeiting.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICERS:

DIRECTORS: orth, Kan. H. D. MACKAY, Leavenworth, Kan. H. L. NEWMAN, Leavenworth, Kan. D. M. SWAN,
W. G. COFFIN,
GEO. A. MOORE,
D. W. POWERS,
City,
GEORGE J. DAVIS, St. Louis,
City,
M. R. MORGAN,
City,
M. R. MORGAN,
M. R. MORGAN,
M. R. MCRITT,
W. R. STEBBINS,
W. R.

A. B. COVALT,

General Agent for Northern Kansas, and the State of Nebraska Experienced Agents and Soliciters wanted. Apply either to the Company direct or or to any of its General Agents.

D. G. GARLOCK,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS. HORSEBLANLETS.

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Oct. 12, 1871.

DANIEL SHIRE Leavenworth, Kar J. F. RICHARDS, ""
H. R. HAMMOND, ""
H. EDGERTON, ""
THOS. CARNEY, ""
S. M. STRICKLER, Junction City, "
CHAS. ROBINSON, Lawrence, "
W. HADLEY, ""

BRUSHES, PLYNETS.

SPURS.

USUALLY BUSINESS. White Cloud Kansas.

NEW YORK STORE!!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

AT THE OLD STAND OF BECKETT & SANBORN, WHITE CLOUD · · · · · · KANSAS.

N. SILVERMAN.

UMBER S

LOWER SAW MILL,

TAYLOR

The has continued and readening and readen and readening and responsible to the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent. under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpoid, on reachipt of six counts, or two post signaps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

articular attention paid to filling orders for bills.

White Cloud, April 14, 1878.

Q USENSWARE AND GLASSWANE low, by C. W. HOTES. CALL and examine C. W. HOYES' stock of Dr.

Some of them will suit you, in Quality, Style, and Price

Dividends on the Contribution Plan, securing the the Greatest Pecuniary Advantage to the Policy-Holder.

REASONS FOR INSURING IN THIS COMPANY. Ist. This is a WESTERN COMPANT, managed by Western Men, whose known financial character, ability, and position of ford ample guaranty for its careful and successful management.
2d. Its policies are all non-forfeiting.
3d. Premiums all Cash. It receives no notes and gives none. Policy-Holders have no interest to pay, and no sutstanding notes as liens upon their policies.
4th. It has no restriction upon travel.
3th. It dividends are made upon the contribution plan.
6th. Its businesse is exclusively Life Insurance.

It is obvious that this Company offers greater fine Company in existence.

GEORGE A. MOORE, Secretary. J. INGRAM JONES, Am't. Sec'y. H. L. NEWMAN, Treasure. H. A. CALKINS, General Agent W. E. HARVEY, Con. Actuary, T. A. HURD, Attorney.

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN

HARNESS OIL.

KFPT IN HIS BRANCH OF

FALL AND WINTER STOCK JUST ARRIVED,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED AT THIS PLACE, FOR A PERMANENT BUSINESS, AND SELL Cheaper than the Cheapest!

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

CLINT.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored

NEW MILL Where you will find a good supply of PENCING, BUILDING,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

COLLARS.

BUCKSKIN.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

CHARLEY ORTON.

> GO TO PALMER & ORTON'S

Ų

June 29, 71.

COTTON WOOD LUMBER,

To the Ladies.